

## RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA

## AGREEMENT FINALLY COMPLETED AT WASHINGTON.

It will be submitted to Congress and the Canadian Parliament next week. Foodstuffs and Farm Products of Canada to be Admitted Free of Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada has been completed and will be submitted to Congress and the Canadian Parliament next week. The negotiations which have been in progress two weeks were concluded at the State Department today. The details of the agreement will not be made public until the latter part of next week. In general foodstuffs and agricultural products of Canada will be admitted to the American market, and Canada on the other hand will grant tariff reductions on manufactured articles made in this country. The agreement is regarded as a fair exchange, and both the American and the Canadian negotiators express satisfaction with the result of the negotiations. The agreement will not take the form of a treaty, but will be enacted into law by means of concurrent tariff legislation.

At the conclusion of today's session, which lasted a little more than an hour, the statement was given out:

The negotiations have reached an understanding which, when certain formalities are completed, will be made public at Washington and Ottawa. It is thought this may be done next Thursday.

Beginning next Monday President Taft will undertake to pave the way for enactment of the agreement by Congress. It was said today that the schedules involved were not such as to provoke much hostility when the agreement is laid before Congress. As it will be a revenue measure and must originate in the House of Representatives the honor of introducing the measure to make the agreement effective will probably fall on Representative Payne of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means. In view of the short time remaining of the present session the bill will be expedited as much as possible. President Taft is anxious to have the agreement enacted into law before the adjournment of the present session.

The completion of the reciprocity agreement marks the successful culmination of one of President Taft's pet policies. Ever since he became President Mr. Taft has favored closer trade relations with Canada. In a speech at Albany last spring he formally announced his intention of endeavoring to arrange a reciprocity agreement between the two countries.

The negotiations were initiated in Ottawa last September. The Canadian negotiators came to Washington two weeks ago to complete the agreement. In the negotiations, Canada was represented by W. S. Taft, Minister of Finance; William Patterson, Minister of Customs; John McDougall, Deputy Minister of Customs; and James A. Russell, a tariff expert. The American negotiators were Secretary Knox, Claude P. Anderson, counselor of the State Department; Charles M. Pepper, a commercial expert of the bureau of trade relations; and Charles P. Montgomery, chief of the customs division of the Treasury Department.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.—The text of the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States was received here last night by telegraph. The utmost secrecy is being observed by the members of the cabinet, who are the only persons here familiar with its contents. It was transmitted in the official cipher, was translated late last night and was considered by the Privy Council in a long session today.

Representatives of many large interests are in Ottawa and more will be here on Monday, when it is expected that Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, will lay the agreement before the House of Commons. Mr. Fielding and his associate, Mr. Patterson, will arrive in Ottawa tomorrow.

It is understood that the Conservatives will oppose the reciprocity treaty in lengthy debates beginning on Monday, and it is rumored here to-night that Premier Laurier may go to the country on the subject, thus assuring his party the united support of the agricultural interests East and West and a new lease of power.

## BLACK REPUBLICS NEAR WAR.

## U. S. Asked to Prevent It—Dispute Over Frontier Road Building Still Awaits.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President of Haiti has requested the good offices of this Government in preventing a war between Santo Domingo and Haiti over the boundary dispute which developed recently on account of the construction of a highway on disputed territory along the border. Henry W. Furness, American Minister at Port au Prince, advised the State Department today that relations between the two republics were strained and that war was likely to result.

The Haitian Government claims the territory on which the Dominican Government was building the road and refuses to consent to further construction of the highway. Haiti seems willing, however, to arbitrate the question, provided both governments withdraw their forces which are mobilized on the border, and that the construction work on the road cease.

## President Wants a Change in Employees' Liability Bill.

## Liability Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A special message from President Taft was read in both houses of Congress this afternoon recommending an amendment to the Government employees' liability bill to make the relief general instead of applying to individual cases as it now is.

The President pointed out that the operation of the bill to date had been to give relief in some cases and to postpone or deny it entirely in others when circumstances in all the cases were the same.

## Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The cruiser Yankton has arrived at Guantanamo, the cruiser West Virginia at San Francisco, the cruiser Washington at Portsmouth, N. H., the supply ship Culgoza at New York and the cruiser Pennsylvania at Mare Island.

The gunboat Dubuque and the tug Patapasco have sailed from Nassau for Charleston and the collier Vestal from Bermuda for Norfolk.

## Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate in executive session today confirmed the nominations of Arthur J. Clark to be consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, and Brigadier General L. H. Hodges to be Major General, U. S. A.

## Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Three army orders were issued today: Capt. William N. Hughes, retired, from an unpaid military of Kentucky, to be promoted to Major, U. S. Army; Capt. William E. Foster, Thirtieth Infantry, to be promoted to Major, U. S. Army; and Capt. Frank H. Brown, Third Cavalry, detailed as member of general staff corps.

Col. Thomas G. Woodbury, Third Infantry, detailed as member general staff corps; Capt. William R. Jones, Paymaster, relieved from duty at Fort Belvoir, Arizona; and Capt. Arthur R. Wilder, Inspector General, relieved from duty in Inspector General's department.

## Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Three navy orders were issued today: Ensign R. P. Bernard, when discharged from the U. S. Navy, to be promoted to midshipman; Ensign R. P. Bernard, when discharged from the U. S. Navy, to be promoted to midshipman; and Ensign R. P. Bernard, when discharged from the U. S. Navy, to be promoted to midshipman.

## SAY PEARY REACHED THE POLE.

## House Naval Committee's Report Favors His Retirement as Rear Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The majority and minority reports of this House Committee on Naval Affairs on the Bates bill to reward Capt. Peary by retiring him with the rank and pay of a rear admiral were made public today. The minority report does not oppose the reward of Peary or contend that he did not reach the pole, but severely criticizes the committee of three of the National Geographic Society for its careless and hasty examination of Peary's records. Representative Roberts of Massachusetts, an anti-Pearyite, makes a minority report, and as he concedes that the explorer reached the pole it is believed that most of the opposition to rewarding Peary will be dissipated. Mr. Roberts concludes his discussion of the controversy as follows:

"Assuming the astronomical observations upon which this bill is based to have been made by Capt. Peary as he states, they were made and there is nothing in evidence to the contrary—I am forced to the conclusion that Capt. Peary was within a very short distance of the pole, sufficiently near to warrant the claim that he reached the pole."

The majority report is in part as follows: "Our hearings established the fact that Peary reached the north pole on April 6, 1899, in pursuance of a well-defined and carefully laid plan, which he had been able to formulate as the result of more than twenty years' Arctic experience and which was able to carry out because of an indefatigable earnestness and singleness of purpose."

"Our committee believe that in view of his long distinguished service in the Arctic regions, in ascertaining the northern boundaries of Greenland, his soundings and tidal observations; his ascertainment of facts concerning the northern Arctic Ocean; the general information he has obtained by living over twelve years within the Arctic circle, and finally having successfully followed a carefully laid plan resulting in his reaching on April 6, 1899, and bringing back to civilization the conditions existing at the north pole, that Robert Edwin Peary has performed a most remarkable and wonderful service, that he has attracted the favorable attention of the civilized world and that therefore the American people, through its Congress, shall render him thanks and bestow upon him the highest rank of the service which he adorns."

## FOR PERMANENT TARIFF BOARD.

## Chairman Payne Will Report a Bill Creating One.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Chairman Payne of the Committee on Ways and Means announced today that the committee will on Tuesday report a bill proposing the creation of a permanent tariff board. The measure will be made up of provisions of the Daltell and Longworth bills. Chairman Payne declined to outline its terms. The bill, which is to have the approval of the committee, was framed by a sub-committee composed of Representatives Payne, Daltell and Longworth. It is expected that the bill will be enacted into law at this session. In fact the Republican leaders will be thankful if they succeed in getting an appropriation for the maintenance of the present board in view of the fact that the Democrats intend to fight it.

## Nominat ed by the President.

## WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

To be United States Marshal for the Western District of Oklahoma—William S. Cade of Oklahoma.

To be Postmasters—New York: Joseph A. Douglas, Babylon; Jonas M. Preston, Delhi; Huet R. Root, De Ruyter; Genevieve French, San Harbor; and John B. Lankton, Newport.

## Furniture With

## The Charm of Association

THE "Parlour" of some time-stained English Manor House lends potent aid to our imagination when we try to recall the surroundings of the worthies of the "spacious times of Queen Elizabeth."

Our Reproductions of Tudor and Stuart Furniture will be found equally helpful in imparting to the modern room a suggestion of the Seventeenth Century.

The Oaken Table, whose original once set forth the Refectory of a Cistercian Abbey; the High-backed Chairs which guarded the hearth of some sturdy yeoman-farmer; the carved Coffin which held a noted Family's muniments; each one contributes its share of associative charm.

**The Grand Rapids Furniture Company**

34 and 36 West 32d Street

Between Fifth Ave. & Broadway  
New York.

## LA FOLLETTE'S NEW SCHEME.

## Proposes to Select Delegates to National Convention at Primaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A statement bearing the signature of Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and other Republican insurgent Senators expressing approval of the plan of selecting delegates to Republican national conventions by primary elections will soon be issued. According to friends of Senator La Follette the statement proposing such a reform will be followed by the publication of a "platform of principles" setting forth in precise terms the attitude of the progressives toward national legislation.

Senator La Follette is the leading spirit behind this latest insurgent movement. Just how far Senator Cummins of Iowa and others identified with the insurgent cause will go with him in question it is uncertain at present. The question has been discussed at a number of conferences held here in the last week. Details are now under consideration and the progressives expected formally to disclose their plans in the near future.

In advocating that delegates to national conventions be named at primary elections Senator La Follette, it is understood, is prompted partly by a feeling of hostility toward the Taft Administration. Senator La Follette will be a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1912. If he fails to secure the honor himself he will bend every energy to defeat the re-nomination of President Taft. According to a statement made by an insurgent to-day, the statement bearing on the election of delegates to national conventions will propose the substitution of the primary system for conventions on the ground that such reform would in the future prevent the domination of the party by a few men, and bring back to civilization the conditions existing at the north pole, that Robert Edwin Peary has performed a most remarkable and wonderful service, that he has attracted the favorable attention of the civilized world and that therefore the American people, through its Congress, shall render him thanks and bestow upon him the highest rank of the service which he adorns."

Insurgents who have taken part in the conference called by Senator La Follette declined to-day to comment on them. They admitted that they were brewing something that will see heavily on the stomachs of the regular Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—According to Chief John E. Wilkie of the secret service division of the Treasury Department counterfeiting is on the increase. Chief Wilkie said to-day that in the month of December his men had made sixty-two arrests in connection with counterfeiting and in January they had captured thirty-five others accused of this crime. Chief Wilkie believes that this increase in counterfeiting had been caused by the reports spread broadcast throughout the country that the secret service had been consolidated with the bureau of investigation in the Department of Justice. These reports, the chief said, made criminals think that the secret service was not on the job.

## SENATE INSURGENTS DIVIDED.

## OVER NOMINATION OF SMITH OF IOWA TO FEDERAL BENCH.

## Senator Cummins Rather Favors Confirmation, as It Will Remove a Standpatter and an Opponent of the Senator to Quite Another Field of Activity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The insurgent Republicans in the Senate are more or less divided over the nomination of Representative Walter I. Smith of Iowa to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth circuit to succeed Willis Van Devanter.

Senator Cummins, it is said to-day, told the President before the nomination of Representative Smith was sent to the Senate that he would offer no objection to the confirmation. In this he may not have been so self-sacrificing as would appear at first blush. Mr. Smith has been a thorn in the flesh of the Iowa insurgents. He is one of the standpatt old guard in that State whom Senator Cummins has not been able to dislodge in his march to power.

The Cummins failure, however, has not been because of lack of effort. H. W. Byers, former Attorney-General and one of Senator Cummins's trusted lieutenants in the Hawkeye State, was a candidate for the Congress nomination against Smith, but was overcome easily, and the predictions made by the progressives of the trouble for Representative Smith in the general elections were not verified at the polls.

The departure therefore of Judge Smith for other fields of activity will be an affliction that the Iowa insurgents will gladly endure. Senator Cummins expects that Smith's successor will be an insurgent, and that result will contribute in no small measure to the chances of Senator Cummins shortly coming into complete control of the political organization in his State.

But some of the other insurgent Senators, notably La Follette and Brister, are not so readily reconciled to the nomination. In fact they have told Senator Cummins that they will be compelled to oppose the confirmation of Judge Smith on the ground that he is a standpatter.

## MAY ABOLISH JIM CROW CARS.

## Southern Roads Contest Commission's Order to Furnish Equal Accommodations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—As the result of an opinion handed down to-day by Judge Sanford of the United States Court for the Middle District of Tennessee the question of "Jim Crow" cars in the South may be reopened before the Interstate Commerce Commission and their discontinuance ordered. In June, 1907, the commission decided that segregation of white and colored passengers on interstate journeys was a reasonable regulation of interstate traffic, but that the carriers must furnish white and colored passengers paying the same amount of fare with equal accommodations.

This decision was handed down in a test case brought against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company, known as the Georgia-Edwards case. The commission directed this carrier to provide washrooms, towels and separate smoking apartment for colored passengers. The decision applied to all railroads having a State law providing for segregation of the races.

This road and practically all others in the South have failed to follow the directions of the commission, but instead took the matter into the courts, contending that the commission had no power to promulgate an order requiring them to provide smoking compartments or washbasins or towels for any particular class of passengers, and also raising other points.

Attorney John H. Marble of the commission received a telegram this afternoon from United States Attorney Tillman at Nashville saying that Judge Sanford had overruled the demurrer of the railroad, denying the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the premises. Members of the commission contend that unless the railroads follow the order made in the Georgia-Edwards case and offer the same accommodations for colored and white passengers the commission will have no alternative but to direct the Southern railways to discontinue the use of the "Jim Crow" car and allow negroes to ride in the same coaches with white people.

It is said by the commission that investigation made by agents of the commission had disclosed the fact that the Southern carriers treat colored passengers practically in the same manner that they did before the decision of the Georgia-Edwards case.

## TARIFF ON WHISKEY.

## Treasury Imposes a Countervailing Duty of 6 Cents a Gallon on Scotch and Irish.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Scotch and Irish whiskeys are going up. The Treasury Department to-day issued an order imposing a countervailing duty of three pence (six cents) a gallon on Scotch and Irish whiskey imported into this country, on which the British Government pays a bounty of three pence per gallon. The British Government has been paying the bounty for several years, but the Treasury officials only learned of it recently.

The regular duty on whiskey is 2 1/2 pence per gallon. As there are about sixty-four good drinks in a gallon, the six cents increase will not fall hard on the consumer. The total duty will now be \$2.66 a gallon. The imposition of the countervailing duty will bring about \$150,000 additional revenue into Government coffers each year.

## BILL TO PUT PRESIDENTIAL POSTMASTERS UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE BLANKET.

## WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A bill to cover into the civil service Presidential postmasters, in accordance with the recommendations in the President's annual message to Congress, was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Theodore Burton of Ohio. The bill authorizes the President to make the classification, which will carry with it the power to nominate postmasters of the first, second and third class without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Accompanying the bill was a letter written by Postmaster-General Hiram C. Perkins to Senator Perkins, chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Senate, endorsing the plan of classification. The proposed legislation would put Presidential postmasters on the same basis as the fourth class postmasters, whose appointments are now made as the result of competitive examination and certification from the lists of eligibles made up from these examinations by the Civil Service Commission.

## Revillon

## Frères

## Furs

FOUNDED 1723

## Closing Week of Our

## Annual Clearance Sale

During the coming week and until they are sold, we offer all remaining made up furs at the following radical reductions. This is in accordance with our policy of carrying no goods over from year to year.

## Fur Coats

Russian Pony, 28 in. long, now \$25 up  
Formerly \$45 up.

Russian Pony, 40 in. long, now 50 up  
Formerly \$100 up.

Russian Pony, 50 in. long, now 65 up  
Formerly \$125 up.

Caracul, 28 in. long, now 30 up  
Formerly \$55 up.

Caracul, 52 in. long, now 75 up  
Formerly \$145 up.

Hudson Seal, 28 in. long, now 55 up  
Formerly \$125 up.

Hudson Seal, 40 in. long, now 75 up  
Formerly \$145 up.

Hudson Seal, 50 in. long, now 150 up  
Formerly \$285 up.

Blended Muskrat, 52 in. long, now 65 up  
Formerly \$125 up.

Mink, 36 and 42 in. long, now 650  
Formerly \$1100 up.

Sealskin, 36 in. long, now 475  
Formerly \$825 up.

Sealskin, 40 in. long, now 650 up  
Formerly \$1000 up.

Sealskin, 52 in. long, now 850 up  
Formerly \$1350 up.

Sealskin, 52 in. long, now 1200 up  
Formerly \$1800 up.

## Evening Coats

White Coney with shawl collar and cuffs of Arctic Fox, 52 in. long, formerly \$180 . . . \$115

## Fur Sets

All of our Fur Sets, Muffs and Neckpieces of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, Broadtail, Fox, Lynx and other furs have been marked at corresponding reductions averaging about 50%.

## Men's Coats

Broadcloth Overcoats, Muskrat Lined, formerly \$115 up . . . \$65 up

Broadcloth Overcoats, Mink or Sealskin Lined, formerly \$600 and \$750, now \$350 and \$400

All of the goods described above were excellent values at the former prices and are offered during the present sale under our usual guarantee that all furs are sold under their correct names and are exactly as represented.

Nineteen West 34th Street  
New York

Paris Montreal London

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave., 19th St.

Annual Winter Sale of

Fine Furniture

Every Piece in our Entire Stock at

10% to 50%

less than our Regular Prices

10% to 50%

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